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of Hongkong and the
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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 16,811.

號七十八年六十百九千壹第

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916.

庚丙次歲年五國民華中

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Market Report says:

The market appears to be steadily recovering from the lull of the past six months, a very fair amount of business having materialized during the week under review. The improvement so far is chiefly noticeable in the yarn section, where, perhaps, it was most needed, and doubtless the relatively low prices at which the up-country markets have been able to get their yarn compared with which they would have to pay for cloth has been the cause of the activity in the former, and of the satisfactory rise in prices of all spinnings which has taken place.

The most noticeable feature in the cloth market is the purchase of some two or three thousand bales of American, Japanese and local shirtings, and drills for Newchwang, and of the usual light-weight shirtings for Tientsin and Shanghai. Szechuen has again taken moderate lines of dyed goods but Hankow remains inactive.

The Hupsh exchange which has only recently been as high as H. Tls. 3.300 = Shanghai Tls. 1,000, has dropped rapidly to 2,300, but there is room for a further considerable fall before that province can buy imports considering that the normal rate is about 1,200. The more or less general improvement which is taking place in this and other inter-provincial exchanges is said to be based on the prospect of energetic action by the Peking authorities in the matter of currency and note redemption after the re-opening of Parliament, but it remains to be seen whether the new government will succeed any better than its predecessors in setting on foot the drastic reforms which are urgently necessary to put the monetary system of the country on a permanently sound basis.

American cotton is reported to be strengthening on reports of bad weather and crop damage, while private telegrams from Bombay report the cotton and yarn markets there as strong.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

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Hongkong, July 23, 1916.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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—Authorized Capital £5,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid up Capital £2,487,500

—Life and Annuity Funds—£7,567,590

—Sinking Fund Account—£25,230

£23,970,307

Revenue First Branch—£2,581,486

—Life and Annuity—£1,141,595

Revenue Marine Department—£37,233

Other Receipts—£78,240

£23,970,307

The Accumulated Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet the claims of the Company's Business.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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AND

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

MONDAY, 7th AUGUST.

8 A.M. HONGKONG. 5 A.M. HONAM

10 P.M. KINSHAN. 5 P.M. FATSHAN

TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST.

8 A.M. HONAM. 8 A.M. HONGKONG

10 P.M. KINSHAN. 5 P.M. FATSHAN

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00

Return Fare by Night Steamer..... \$12.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 5.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 10.00

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Week days at 8 A.M. and 9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf

Sundays at 8 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf

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Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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One of the above "Sui Tai" leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 8 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's Direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANGU". These vessels have superior cabins, accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each cabin.

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HONG KONG, April 1, 1919.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-DAY.

Enrich close for H.K.C.C. Men's
Doubles Tennis Handicap.
9.15 p.m.—The Palladium, Kowloon.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture, etc. at Shorncliffe, Gar-
den Road.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, August 9—
Non-Opening of Police Reserve
Headquarters by H.E. the Governor.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, August 10—
Concert by Humphrey Bishop Co. at
Government House.

FRIDAY, August 11—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of two Weighing
Machines at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.
3 p.m.—Auction of Office Furniture,
Sales, Fittings, etc., at No. 7
Queen's Road Central (formerly
the Deutsch Asiatische Bank).

SATURDAY, August 12—
Non-Hongkong Hotel Co's. half-
yearly Meeting.

SAT. AND MON., Aug. 13 & 14—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Stock in Trade
of C. J. Gump & Co. at Alexandra
Building.

SUNDAY, August 13—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S.
"Taiwan."
9 p.m.—Full moon.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, August 7, 1916.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

The various messages which the Allied statesmen have given to the world on the occasion of the second anniversary of the declaration of war are remarkable for the tone of firm confidence in ultimate victory which pervades them all, and while they make eminently satisfactory reading for the people of the allied nations and their friends, they must be most disconcerting to our enemies. We have had no indication in the telegrams as to what thoughts have been expressed in Germany on the occasion of the second anniversary, but we know from many little scraps of evidence how assiduously the German authorities work to ward off the canker of despair and to inspire, even in the hour of adversity and defeat, a fond belief in the ultimate triumph of German arms. It is easy enough, for a time at least, to sustain this hope, because the German nation has been taught to place such reliance on the invincibility of the German military organization that the lines on the war map will need to be pushed much "further back towards Germany, yet, both on the east and on the west, before the people of Germany lose all faith in victory—so ignorant are they kept of the real facts of the situation. It is good news to be told that it is the united opinion of the Allied General Staffs that the prospects of victory were never so bright as they are to-day, and to the Germans it must be very disheartening after two years of war to read such a message, for example, as that of King George to the Allied Rulers reaffirming his steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until the united efforts of the Allies attain the objects for which they have taken up arms in common. This determination is shared by every one of the Allies, and it is of no use for the German War Lords to pretend to think otherwise. The persistent brutality with which Germany conducts the war does not make "fear creep into the veins" of their adversaries, but serves only to strengthen, if that be possible, the determination of the Allies to prosecute the war at all costs to such a final and complete victory as will make a recrudescence of such barbarities in Europe impossible, at least for many years to come, if not for ever.

CAPTAIN ALISON, A.D.C., KILLED.

We regret to learn that H.E. the Governor has received news that his former A.D.C., Captain C. U. Alison, Scotch Highlander, was killed in action on July 1st.

THE FIGHT FOR CANTON.

INCESSANT BOMBARDMENTS TAKING PLACE NIGHTLY.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT TROOPS BEATEN BACK.

(BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE.)

Sunday, 8.30 a.m.
The battle for the possession of the City of Canton proceeds but, the situation during the last 24 hours has undergone a complete change and the sharp rattle of rifle fire, and the whistling of heavy shells is heard from a further distance. Yet as I write the boom of a heavy gun which is said to have been brought up by Shum to assist in his concerted attack on Canton booms out at intervals. There are some artillery exchanges in progress and occasionally there are vigorous sounds of musketry. Within a mile of the peaceful island of Shamen the battle of Shek-wai-tong raged with much fierceness all night. At nine o'clock and early this morning there were heavy cannonades and explosions and machine guns and rifles helped to make the night hideous. From the Shamen it is difficult to realise that a battle is actually being waged at so short a distance. Shek-wai-tong is only about half a mile from the east end of the island and is easily seen. Its proximity is so close that bullets—carelessly discharged—whistle through the trees and finish up on the walls of some of the residences. The U.S.S. *Hilana* and a Japanese warship which are moored in mid stream have been hit many times in this rifle fire. The cause is that Shum and Lung's men have been chasing each other around a number of matchless and houses firing recklessly and meeting in hand-to-hand encounters. Some of the scenes are terrible. The numbers of killed are quite large when one remembers the conditions under which Chinese fight and the fact that the rifle is fired from the hip and not the shoulder. This being so it is therefore impossible to get aim, and bullets obviously are sent in all directions. That is why bullets are found on Shamen. Luckily no serious injury has so far been done, though three or four coolies have stopped stray shots.

General Lung, the Governor of the Province of Kwangtung, defends the City against General Shum on the west side and General Li on the north-east side. The two latter are demanding the evacuation of Lung and his troops. Li has been badly defeated, but Shum is causing considerable trouble at Shek-wai-tong where the present battle is raging. A couple of days ago he drove Lung's men into the corner of Shek-wai-tong at Fat and in order to escape the men retreated into the water. A murderous fire turned upon them from machine guns and rifles accounted for a large number of Lung's men and reinforcements were necessary to keep the invaders from getting across the river. Except for landing at Honam Island, to the south of the city, yesterday morning, Shum has been defeated all along the line and driven out of the strong position he held for attacking the city at the Wong Sha road, which is within a quarter of an hour's walk from the Shamen.

THE CHINESE SOLDIER.
I visited Wong Sha yesterday. About 200 troops were quartered in the station buildings and matchless around. They were apparently in reserve and waiting to be transported across the river. Two Krupp guns were on the Wong Sha bank ready for action. The soldiers were roaming about anywhere, eating and drinking, making purchases from hawkers' stalls and even sleeping. Others had the disconcerting habit of walking around with their fingers on the trigger of their Mausers and it was anything of a pleasant sensation to find such a playful gentleman directly in my face about 15 yards away. At midday there appears to be a general cessation of hostilities, perhaps the heat is too terrific to allow of pitched battles. It is at dawn and evening that real serious fighting is conducted. Apart from the sound of guns the only indication on the Shamen of the battle is the passing to and from the "battle line" of Lung's soldiers. They are well-armed with new German-looking rifles which are being manufactured at the Canton arsenal and are stated to be a very business-like weapon. Each man has two belts carrying about 70 or 80 rounds of sharp-pointed ammunition. Apparently there is some outside influence working at the Arsenal. The troops are dressed in all shades of clothing—there is absolutely no uniformity in anything. Even the individual who came to the Wong Sha firing line in a chair and was apparently a commander, wore a huge straw bonnet, pongee shirt, trousers, grey puttees and a pair of straw sandals adorned with blue tassels. The head gear is as various as the outfit, and towels wrapped closely around the head often take the place of the field cap which others wear. It was surprising to see bayonets being carried in the belt after the old style of carrying pistols. They had no "frags" and in order to avoid the possibility of losing this useful weapon some of the soldiers had their bayonets and thrown away the sheaths.

As to organisation, there is none. On the return journey they use their rifles as a kind of carrying pole to bear home meat, a couple of keroseene tins or various baskets of provender which may possibly have been taken by force from unfortunate shopkeepers.

STREET SCENES.
Business is completely at a standstill beyond the sale of sufficient rice to keep body and soul together. Streets are busy and shops have sunk their shutters. Shopkeepers hand out rice through the bars. In the larger establishments the owner has requisitioned from some authority an armed guard. The streets are crowded with pedestrians passing from one end of the city to the other and they take an anxious look at the soldiers as they go into battle or retire after a strenuous night's work. The precautionary measures of the merchants are necessary in any event. They are under the impression that should Lung's men lose they will conduct a looting campaign. It is even alleged that they have the permission of Lung to do this. If Shum's men gain a hold on the city, looting and pillaging are expected again. The position of the city is a critical one.

GOVERNOR GENERAL LUNG.

It cannot be denied that there is a strong feeling against Lung in Canton. Standing nearly six feet in height Lung is a splendid representative of his race. Since he captured Canton he has ruled with an iron hand and was the strong man wanted to keep in check the turbulent South. He has done well but his association with the late President and his persistent refusal to leave the governorship until his successor has been arrived has increased the Cantonese against him. As the representative of the Central Government he has said he will quit at once when General Luk, who remains in Yunnan, arrives. There is a strong opinion that Luk will never arrive, but he has said that he will continue to defend the City against intruders. He lives at the base of the White Cloud Hills right away from the official residence at the Yamen. In these strenuous times he is believed to be living under the ground closely guarded. Trenches and electrified wire are some of the obstacles awaiting any who dare approach too near his abode. His precautions are on a large scale but no doubt he has left sufficient room in which to squeeze out when the occasion demands. As Mr. Jamieson, the British Consul, remarked to me, Lung has an exceedingly difficult position to defend. He is in constant communication with his men. It is generally known that Shum has more men numerically than Lung but they are not so well trained and have only recently been recruited. To-day Shum brought into use a heavy piece of artillery which he has brought down from the West River and which is believed to be the forerunner of several similar weapons. His plan of campaign is deliberate and well conceived, but Lung has more than held his own. Future events may change the whole aspect of the situation, and it is possible that Shum may retire for a time to renew at a later date a more vigorous onslaught.

THE SHAMEN.

Much valuable property has been removed from the City to the Shamen or else to Hongkong. The danger of walking about the Shamen is really exist but are not nearly so bad as might generally be believed. Last night I walked around the dangerous end of the Bund, by the boat house, where one could obtain a really excellent view of bursting shrapnel. From 9 o'clock until about 9.25 there was a fairly heavy bombardment but no serious damage was done or at least reported. The manner in which the Chinese "set" about firing a piece of artillery shows the utter absurdity of this sort of warfare. First the gun is sent down among the troops at a general discussion among the troops as to how it should be done. One man comes forward with an idea on methods and tactics which he has to tell to his comrades, and unless the scheme is feasible it is cried out, and another individual brings forward a suggestion which quite possibly meets with the same fate. And so on until the night is levelled. Then, giving expression to their opinions as to whether the object they hope to hit will be "destroyed" or not. The main mischief on the gun is so badly as fault that little damage results. What would happen to either of the fighting armies working the guns of the Shamen?

A NAVAL BATTLE.

SHUM'S ARMOURD LAUNCHES ENGAGED A FORT.

It was quite a lucky thing to see the engagement in the Back Reach in the early hours of Saturday morning between General Shum's fleet and a fort on Honam Island situated just below the Macao fort. Going up the river at about 4 a.m. a patrolling gunboat—actually a launch with a couple of steel sheaths rigged up—told us not to proceed further until daylight. That was the first warning we had though there had been some talk that Shum's fleet would bombard the fort that morning from near Hamilton Creek. On enquiries it appeared the engagement had been in progress all night. Shum's fleet, comprising a couple of two-funnelled river boats, and a launch or two, opened fire on the fort which replied at intervals. Shum's river boats evidently carried four-inch guns and I saw a broadside or two sent in the direction of the fort, but with what effect I do not know. A moment later the fort replied and only a few feet behind our river boat a shell splashed into the water, kicking up a huge volume of spray. The "warship" thought the situation a little too warm and at full speed ahead started down the stream in the direction of the Canton-bound steamers. The fleet approached within about fifty yards and the skippers of the *Fatshan*, *Paul Bau*, and two other boats making for Canton decided it would be a distinctly hazardous proceeding to talk the vessels through the firing line. And so we turned back and made Canton by the Front Reach. A lot of ammunition had been spent by the fort and the attacking gunboats and as far as could be ascertained the victory went to the fort which sank a two-funnelled steamer during the night, the funnels of which could be plainly seen above the water. The crew had done the best they could. I saw several men clinging to a raft waiting to be picked up, but the men in the other gunboats appeared to be occupied on business they deemed more important. Shum's fleet had only arrived overnight from the West River, having got into the Back Reach and thus avoided the fort.

To-day, there has been an incessant bombardment by the fleet and the heavy guns of the fort have replied. From the houses on the Canton side of Honam people were actually "watching" the exchanges from the house tops. It was really a ludicrous business. Here we had two river boats and a brace of armoured launches attacking an out-of-date fort which would not stand for five minutes against an attack from one of our own ships. It is recalled in this connection that at the Macao fort, some time ago, the guns—such as they were—were taken away and outside the fort three-looking tigers' heads were painted. This, it was thought would have as good an effect on any likely intruders as the nose of guns. They do curious things in China!

INTERVIEW WITH THE BRITISH CONSUL.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Canton, accorded an interview to myself and another Press representative and stated his views on the situation. At the moment, Mr. Jamieson thought there was no immediate danger to Canton. During the past forty-eight hours, he said, the situation had greatly improved, as Shum's troops had been driven back at Shek-wai-tong, and his attempted attack from Honam Island had been frustrated.

Mr. Jamieson said that, in a nutshell, the situation is that certain people are acting as dictators. They are unwarrantably demanding the execution of General Lung and his men and Lung is defending the city against unauthorised intruders. Lung has a difficult position to defend because he is fighting on so many fronts—at Fatshan, on the North River and on the East side and in the direction of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The position on the East side is somewhat simplified by the fact that Shek-lung has declared its independence and appointed its own Governor. The railway line and telegraph wires in the surrounding district have been dragged out and cut, but the new Governor of Shek-lung is too busy in his own district to attempt an attack on Canton. It had been stated that hostile troops had landed at Swatow, and that these were met and defeated at Wai-chow. The city of Wai-chow is now in the hands of Lung and for the moment there is no danger of an attack from the East. Shum's men have effected a landing on Honam Island and they intend attacking the city from the south, but Lung's men will have no difficulty in driving off any attack from this direction.

Mr. Jamieson's information was that the enemy had four field guns, but it was untrue that General Lung had the intended gunboat *Ting-shan* operating these guns and it was equally untrue that the enemy were working the guns of the Shamen.

General Lung (Mr. Jamieson added) is in constant communication with President Li and is prepared to obey the orders of the Central Government on every point. The moment his successor arrives he will hand over the City to him and quit, but he could not allow people to come and attack him without offering resistance.

Mr. Jamieson mentioned that it had been rumoured that two northern troops had arrived in the River, but the Customs knew nothing of these nor did General Lung; yet the Governor of Fatshan had telegraphed that they had arrived. General Lung did not anticipate any assistance from northern troops. Regarding the fleet which was said to have been dispatched from Woosung to assist the Government, General Lung knew nothing.

At the present moment the situation, Mr. Jamieson considered, is quite favourable to Lung. Since the Shek-wai-tong battle began a week ago, General Lung had lost 400 men, killed 12,000 wounded and he estimated the losses on the opposing side had been much heavier.

Referring to his recent telegram to Shum, Mr. Jamieson said he received a reply from Shum in sarcastic terms, accusing him of being friendly to Lung. "Of course I am friendly with Lung," said the Consul-General, "on private as well as official grounds. He is the Governor of the province, the accredited representative of the Central Government and I, as the representative of a great European country, cannot be expected to recognise anybody who is not the delegate of the Central Government. That is my position in relation to General Lung and one which I am bound to take up."

THE SUNKEN GUNBOAT.

The Acting Harbour Master of Canton gives notice that it is reported that a Chinese gun-boat lies sunk in the fairway at Taishek Barrier. Vessels should, therefore, navigate in the vicinity with caution. As soon as it is possible to do so steps will be taken to have the wreck removed.

"ATSUTA-MARU" REFLOATED.

The Hongkong Office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the Head Office, Tokio, stating that the s.s. "Atsuta Maru" which went aground in the Inland Sea, was safely refloated on Sunday morning, and that she is proceeding to Nagasaki for drydocking.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LAWYERS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

(To the Editor of "THE CHINA MAIL.")
Sir,—With reference to the comments of the British Assessor in the Mixed Court at Shanghai on the 29th ulto. as to lawyer's advertising I can well remember a case where a certain lawyer had on his Chinese board hanging outside his office the words "The Great White-haired Lawyer, the only barrister on earth." He, of course, was quite innocent of the matter, the words having been placed there by a zealous Chinese clerk and the practitioner's attention was only called to it one day by a remark made to him by the Protector of Chinese for the district, who referred to a joking sort of way to the board in question. I need hardly say that he was immensely annoyed and the offending board was immediately consigned to the flames and I believe the clerk also. Nevertheless, soon after this incident this gentleman was appointed Attorney-General of a British Colony and afterwards Chief Justice and has now retired and is still a young man. Whether his promotion had anything to do with the notice board I cannot tell you. Perhaps it had!

E. M. TOZEE.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1916.

To the deep regret of many friends Mr. A. E. Dunrich, who for the past eleven years had been a bookkeeper in the service of the Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd., died suddenly from an apoplectic seizure yesterday afternoon at the Grand Hotel where he resided. Mr. Dunrich was only 40 years of age. He had always taken a prominent interest in the Victoria Recreation Club and was well known in the Colony. The funeral takes place at Happy Valley at 5 o'clock this evening.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels. The medicine is safe and sure and will relieve the most severe and distressing teething troubles. It is sold by all druggists and grocers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

SAILOR ASSAULTS COOLIE.

An able bodied seaman named Cooper, belonging to a warship in port, was charged by a ricksha coolie at the Magistracy this morning for assaulting Spring Garden Lane and also with damaging his jacket. The coolie complained that defendant, who not pay him his wages in the month, injuring him up and loosening his teeth. He was also struck on the side of the face. An Indian constable who arrested the defendant said that on the way to the station Cooper struck him on the ear. He was drunk.

Cooper said he did not understand the case. He hired defendant's ricksha with the intention of going back to the ship. He had only five cents with which to pay him. He denied the assault.

A lieutenant from aboard the ship said that with the exception of a case of desertion defendant had a good character.

Cooper was fined \$3 and ordered to pay 30 cents damage for the jacket.

WAR CHARITIES.

The following letters of thanks for articles sent by "Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, have been received by Lady May.

Headquarters Delta District, Savoy Hotel, Cairo.
27th May, 1916.

Ever so many thanks for the things you sent. I handed them over to the officer in charge of the Nasser Hospital and attach his letter. Everything is most useful just now, as we are getting masses of sick and wounded sent back to us from Mesopotamia, and all our hospitals are again overcrowded. This is a large school that we have taken over as a hospital.

We had a week of the most awful weather here I have seen for some time. Temperature in the shade 118 degs. F. Then it suddenly got cool again and it is like a nice summer at home. With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
F. Gordon Hall.

Nasser Hospital, Military Hospital, Cairo.
25th May 1916.

Major Rickett begs to thank the "Little Bit Society" on behalf of Nasser Military Hospital, Cairo, for the two cases containing clothing, stationery, soap, tooth powder and dry-ginger, which they kindly sent to Colonel Gordon Hall A.M.S. for the use of the Nasser Hospital in Cairo. Major Rickett desires to say how much this kind gift has been appreciated and how useful the various articles sent are.

19 General Hopt, Alexandria.
May 31st 1916.

I have again to render my sincere thanks for your very welcome consignment of comforts for the patients in this hospital in perfect order. The dressing gowns and slippers are much appreciated for the use of officers who arrived here with little in that way of comfort. We are in full swing again receiving many sick and wounded from further east. The warm clothing is distributed to the soldier patients to go home with, for after being so long in the East and debilitated, they are sure to feel the change. Will you please convey my thanks to the different war parties who have so kindly contributed. Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
Lt Col R.A.M.C.
c/o 19th General Hospital

94 Marlborough Mans, West Hampstead, N.W.
20th May 1916.

Another box of garments for the Jack-anapes Society arrived last week and I am most grateful to you and all the workers of Our Little Bit's Society. The pyjamas are specially welcome and I have already dispatched them and the mittens and socks. I must keep till colder weather returns, but I have sent the lovely 15 blue mittens and a blue chest protector up to the Royal Naval Hospital at Invergoron where the weather is still cold at night. I am sending 6 copies of the March report by post to-day. You will see in it how much the fur waistcoats were appreciated. I wonder if you remember Sister Williams who was stationed once in Hongkong? She was so much interested in the Hongkong work. With renewed thanks
Yours very truly,
KAZUAKI M. ENRI,
Children's Aid Committee

9 South Moulton Street, London W.
28th June 1916.

Thank you so much for the exceedingly useful parcel of children's clothing which reached us from you yesterday. We are always greatly in need of little dresses and overalls, and those three very charming little babies bonnets have been much appreciated. It is most kind of you all to continue helping us in this way. And as our "family" is now so enormous we are indeed most grateful.
Yours faithfully,
M. DONOHUE.

This week's box of clothing has been sent to the above by Mrs. McInnes, Poochow through the courtesy of Messrs. Sheehan, Thomas & Co.

The "Fishing Gazette" says that one curious effect of the naval battle was that the explosions of the torpedoes and shells destroyed millions of fish. Our Thames Angling Preservation Society sinks old punts, with tattered sails, and other "junk" in the river, in order to provide protection to fish from the trawlers. In all places where there is a risk of trawling grounds, the boats are sunk and the trawlers are warned not to fish in those places. The boats are sunk in the river, and the trawlers are warned not to fish in those places.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ABORTIVE ATTACK ON SUEZ CANAL.

BRITISH TAKE 2,500 UNWOUNDED PRISONERS.

LONDON, Aug. 6. General Murray reports that he defeated the enemy with heavy losses at Romani (east of Port Said) on the 4th and 5th inst., capturing 2,500 unwounded troops, including some Germans, four mountain guns, and a number of machine guns.

Our casualties were not heavy. The Australian and New Zealand mounted troops displayed stolidity in holding a strong flank attack and initiative worthy of the highest praise in pursuit.

The monitors firing from Tina Bay assisted materially and the work of the Flying Corps was excellent.

On the 4th inst. the enemy made a frontal attack on the British entrenchments in conjunction with an attack round our southern flank, employing 14,000 men, with heavy howitzers.

The frontal attack was unsuccessful. Our mounted troops retired slowly before the flank attack until late in the evening when they became involved in sand dunes. Then a counter-attack was made by all arms, which was completely successful.

The pursuit of the enemy was taken up vigorously and still continues.

The Territorials have done exceedingly well, especially in manoeuvring in heavy sand, despite the great heat.

COMMENTS ON THE VICTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The place Romani mentioned in General Murray's despatch is eighteen miles east of the Canal.

Reuter states that the wells near the Canal are all in our hands. Therefore the enemy must bring every drop of water to Romani from Angharata—ten miles distant. Moreover, water can only be transported by slow pack camels.

The number of the enemy is reassuring for unquestionably 14,000 cannot invade Egypt in face of General Murray's powerful army.

There were probably between 1,000 and 2,000 Austro-German infantry, besides a large number of Bedouin Horse, with the Turks.

BRITISH SUBMARINE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

STEAMERS SUNK AND SUBURBS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, August 6. The "New Free Press" (Vienna) states that a British submarine suddenly appeared in the harbour of Constantinople, torpedoed two large steamers and bombarded the suburbs.

ANOTHER GREAT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

3,000 MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

PEROGOROD, August 6. Southwards of Brdy the Russians have overcome the enemy's resistance on the left banks of the Grabenka and Sereth.

A number of villages have been captured and over 3,000 prisoners taken.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

HEAVY AUSTRIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

ROME, Aug. 6. A communiqué states:—A heavy Austrian attack between Adige and Upper Isone and also attacks between the Sugana and Cordevole valleys were repulsed. The artillery on both sides is most active.

THE AUSTRIANS ARE EMPLOYING A NEW TYPE OF EXPLOSIVE GAS BOMB.

JAPAN AND THE WAR. Tokyo, August 6. An imposing demonstration of members of Parliament and other prominent people has been held in London, the Russo-Japanese alliance, assuring unswerving loyalty to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, as the main pillar of the international situation, declaring Germany to be the enemy of civilisation and affirming that Japan's entire sympathy remained with the Allies to whom she will give the fullest support.

PRAYING FOR PEACE IN GERMANY.

ANOTHER VIEW OF GERMAN PEACE CONDITIONS.

COPENHAGEN, August 6. Danish Socialists who have returned from a tour in Germany declare that everybody is praying for peace. Germany is willing to conclude peace without annexations, provided political and economic independence is guaranteed.

NOTHING TO HOPE FOR TILL ENGLAND IS SMASHED.

A GERMAN PESSIMIST.

LONDON, August 7. The German publicist Herr Harder, in an article on the second year of the war makes a remarkable revelation of a chastened mood. He pessimistically warns his readers that Germany is fighting for her life. A period of untold suffering is ahead and nothing can be hoped for until the favour of Heaven, or accident, smashes England, which is still unassailable.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

FURTHER PROGRESS ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 6. General Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué says further progress has been made at Highwood.

The enemy throughout the night shelled various areas on and behind our front between the Ancre and the Somme. He opened a heavy bombardment north-east of Arras, being apparently alarmed by one of our patrols.

Otherwise there has been no change.

LONDON, August 7. General Sir Douglas Haig in his latest communiqué says:

East of Pozieres we have progressed in the direction of Martin Puich.

The enemy twice attacked the ground we gained north-west of Pozieres. One attack, helped by liquid fire, temporarily forced us back from one of the captured trenches, but later we recovered all except forty yards. The second attack was repulsed with loss.

Considerable activity prevails at Carenchey, Loos and St. Eloi. We raided enemy trenches causing many casualties. Artillery, assisted by aeroplanes, destroyed several gun emplacements.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Aug. 6. A communiqué says: We extended our gains north-west of Thionmont repulsing a counter attack.

Our air squadron dropped numerous bombs in the region of Combles and at Noyon, St. Enny, Sedan, Conflans and Metz stations; also on military establishments of Rombach.

Two German captive balloons on the Somme front were set on fire.

A French aviator brought down two Germans in the region of Verdun, one falling into the French lines, the other into "no-man's land." Another was brought down at Estrees after a fight. Our aviators captured a machine of the newest type intact.

LATER. The Germans are violently bombarding Thionmont, Fleury, Chapitre and Chenois. The infantry have not attacked.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, August 6. Another Danish steamer has been sunk. It is reported from Copenhagen that the Wilson liner *Auro* has been torpedoed.

THE ALLIES' FIRM RESOLVE.

LONDON, August 6. The Tsar, the Emperor of Japan, and the King of Serbia have sent messages to King George expressing their determination to carry on the fight till victory is achieved.

BRAVE DEEDS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

LONDON, August 6.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to the following:—

Captain Lionel Rix, Flying Corps.

He was attacked by ten enemy machines. He dispersed six, seriously damaging two, and chased two others. He was wounded, and lost control of his machine, but righted it and closed with the enemy, firing at a range of a few yards till his ammunition was expended. He then returned safely.

Private GEORGE CHAFER, East Yorks.

A dispatch carrier was buried during a bombardment attack on our trenches. Chaffer, on his own initiative, took the message from this pocket of the dispatch carrier, and although severely wounded himself in three places, ran along the ruined parapet under machine and shell fire and delivered the message. He then collapsed.

Sergeant JOHN ESKINER, Scottish Rifles (Territorials).

He rescued two wounded men under fire and then ran to an officer, whom he bandaged and attended for an hour and assisted in bringing him in, shielding him with his own body.

Supper WILLIAM HACKETT, Royal Engineers.

He was entombed with four others in a gallery by the explosion of an enemy mine. A hole was made to the outside after twenty hours' work. Hackett, helped three of his companions outside, and refused to leave the fourth who was wounded, though the hole was collapsing. Both were buried. Thus he deliberately gave up his life for his comrade.

Private ANTHONY PROCTOR, Liverpool Territorial Regiment.

He went out to two wounded men lying in the open in view of the enemy. He dressed their wounds under fire.

Private GEORGE STRINGER, Manchester Regiment.

Single-handed he held the ground against a counter attack while the battalion was retiring. His bombs were expended, saving the battalion's flank enabling a steady withdrawal. Lieutenant ARTHUR BATTEN POOLE, Munster Fusiliers.

For most conspicuous bravery when in command of a raiding party. He was severely wounded by a bomb on entering enemy lines. Although all his right fingers were mutilated, he continued to direct operations with unflinching courage. His voice was clearly heard cheering and directing his men. He refused to retire when urged to do so. Later he was twice wounded while personally assisting to rescue other wounded. Still refusing assistance, he walked undisturbed within a hundred yards of our lines when he fainted and was carried in.

Surgeon-Captain JOHN GREEN. Although wounded he went to the assistance of a wounded officer who was hung up by enemy wire, and dragged him into a shell hole where he dressed his wounds, though they were continuously bombed. Surgeon-Captain Green was endeavouring to bring the officer to safety when he was killed.

Lieutenant RICHARD JONES, North Lancs. Regiment. He was isolated with a platoon holding a crater. The Germans attacked in "overwhelming force." Lieut. Jones was shot fifteen times. He counted them aloud to cheer the platoon. When the ammunition had been expended, he took a bomb, but was shot in the head when rising to throw it. His splendid courage so encouraged the men that when both ammunition and bombs were expended they threw stones and ammunition boxes till only nine of the platoon were left. Finally the remnant were compelled to retire.

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER TORPEDOED IN THE LEVANT.

LONDON, Aug. 6. The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary mine-sweeper *Cluden* was torpedoed and sunk in the Levant on the 3rd inst.

Two engineer officers and three men are missing.

The Assistant Paymaster and four stokers are slightly wounded.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of cholera. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LINE PUSHED FORWARD.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

General Haig, in a communiqué states:—Including the capture of the trenches reported to-day, our line north and west of Pozieres has been pushed forward 400 to 600 yards on a 3,000 yards front during the last two days.

Australian, East Surrey and Sussex troops participated in the operations. We consolidated the ground won, despite a heavy shell fire.

Our artillery shelled Courcellette and Maimont, and destroyed ten gun emplacements and three machine-gun stores. Enemy aircraft have not been entering. Eight of their machines scattered when three of ours engaged them.

QUIET ON THE SOMME.

PARIS, Aug. 5. A communiqué states:—The night has been comparatively quiet on the Somme front.

FIGHTING IN THE VERDUN REGION.

PARIS, Aug. 5. The artillery bombardment was violent throughout the Thionmont-Fleury sector. Renewed furious counter-attacks at the Fleury village, where there is no appreciable change.

An enemy attack, after artillery preparation, on the Facy forest was broken down.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down in the Somme, and two at Verdun.

PARIS, Aug. 6.

A communiqué states:—The enemy on the right of the Meuse has been extremely quiet in the Thionmont sector. We hold all the southern part of the village of Fleury.

TWO POWERFUL ENEMY ATTACKS.

The Germans, after an all-day bombardment, launched two powerful attacks on the Vaux-Chapitre Wood. One was repulsed and the other penetrated portions of the trenches, but the enemy was immediately driven out.

Our front remains intact.

RUSSIANS STORM VILLAGES.

12,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

PEROGOROD, Aug. 6. A communiqué states:—There has been stubborn fighting south of Brdy, where repeated counter-attacks were repulsed.

The ground has been consolidated.

CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6. Some advance has been made in the Caucasus, west of Kikid and Tschistik.

SOLDIERS AS HARVESTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 6. The Army Council has decided to release 37,000 soldiers to assist with the harvest.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, Aug. 6. Sir Edward Carson, on the 8th inst., will suggest that Mr. Asquith convene an immediate conference of the *Entente* Powers with a view of establishing a common basis of action in the treatment of enemy prisoners, and making joint representations to neutrals respecting the conduct of enemies towards the Allied prisoners. He will also suggest the appointment of a Minister whose whole time shall be given to the question of the treatment of British prisoners.

OBITUARY.

SIR ALFRED B. MARKHAM, M.P.

Sir Alfred B. Markham, Liberal member for the Mansfield constituency, Nottingham, has died suddenly. Deceased was one of the strongest critics of the Government.

AUSTRIAN DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

ROME, Aug. 5. A communiqué states:—An Italian submarine torpedoed an Austrian destroyer on the 2nd inst.

(Continued on Page 1.)

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a master remedy for all ailments of the bowels. One dose always cures. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

FRENCH FRONT LINE INQUIRY.

DECEIVING THE GERMANS.

British Headquarters.

The French front in the region of the Somme is a most deceptive one. There are places on the British front, such as near the Somme, where we hold the ground which overlooks the enemy. But for the most part it was the Germans who deceived the line on which to stand.

When they fell back from the Marne, and over most of the front, especially in the north, in the stationary warfare of the last year and a half, the enemy have held much the more advantageous position. At many places, however, the French drove him further than he wished to go, and at such points the better ground is in the hands of the Allies.

Recently I walked some miles in French trenches where they ran through woods overgrown with bracken. Wild strawberries and lily of the valley grew along their edges, and in the dusk rabbits come down into them to the huge entertainment of the men. There I looked down from an observation post, and I concluded that the Germans might search the hillsides with their guns for a month and never touch it, straight on to the German front-line trenches almost at my feet. I watched a French "75" from a battery wall behind me on the other side of the hill, amuse itself by knocking the trenches into dust. The shooting of the French was such that the shells fell almost like the ripple of a machine gun, and the accuracy was so excellent that, while I watched, only one shell seemed to fall as much as a couple of yards from the actual trench.

There is, indeed, not much room for careless shooting for there are places where the French and German lines are only 20 paces apart.

"A ROUGE TRAP." Not far away I saw a most ingenious "Rouge-trap" (piège à boches), the nature of which must be left a mystery; but the essential element is a machine-gun so placed that though it has been there for several weeks, in the course of which there has hardly been a day when it has not been used, the enemy has not the smallest notion where it is, nor is he ever likely to find out. The officer who invented it—a strapping fellow from Bordeaux, six good feet tall and every inch a soldier—takes great pleasure in his piece; as the Germans certainly do not.

The German has shown himself ingenious enough in this war, but in the constant struggle of wits which goes on along the front line trenches he is no match for the Frenchman. The French have reduced the displaying of posters conveying disconcerting news to the enemy to a fine art. Not very far away from the "Rouge-trap" mentioned, there is a piece of trench which the French discovered the enemy occupied only in the night time, presumably because it was too exposed. So the French took to occupying it for the other half of the 24 hours—playing for and Cox as it were, and being careful always to leave no trace of their occupancy behind. The need of using it has passed now; but while the game went on the position—merely because the Germans never thought of it except as part of their own line—had conspicuous usefulness. "Times."

THE PORTUGUESE AND CONSCRIPTION.

STATEMENT BY CONSUL-GENERAL IN KOBE.

In reference to recent letters in the columns of the *Japan Chronicle* on the subject of conscription among Portuguese citizens in Japan, the Consul-General in Kobe, gave a *Chronicle* representative the following excerpts taken from the Official Regulations issued by the Portuguese Government relating to the law of conscription.

(1) When the young men taken in census reside in the territory of the Republic, and their responsible ascendants dwell abroad, or vice versa, the military tax must be assessed on both of them, in the locality of their respective residence.

(2) The rebellious recruits are subject to the payment of the military tax whilst they do not present themselves, or they are not captured; and their property shall be seized as long as the annual rates have not been integrally paid.

Their responsible ascendants are also bound during the time to the payment of their corresponding share of the normal military tax. When the rebellious recruits present themselves or are captured, proceedings will be taken in accordance with 1, No. 2, of Article 119 of the Regulations.

(3) The young men not included in the census of the year corresponding to their age, who shall not present themselves in order to promote their inscription in the immediately following census, shall be considered as having rights to any delay otherwise available to them.

"Art. 171. To young men who have not paid the military tax assessed to them in the year before, no delay shall be granted. The chiefs of recruitment districts shall also be considered as having rights to any delay otherwise available to them."

"As regards young men residing abroad, the information alluded to in Article 171 about the payment of the military tax, shall be sent to the Consul for Portugal, instead of the Chiefs of Recruitment districts. For such purpose, you shall annex to the petition for delay (Article 184) forwarded by you to the Ministry of War, not only the certificate as provided per Article 107, but also the duplicate of the military tax drawn up as per paragraph (c) of Article 228. This last mentioned document shall be handed back to the interested party, when the regulation of his petition shall be communicated to him."

"On this occasion, I bring under your knowledge, that exceptional trials, the petitions for delay of young men shall be accepted at the military headquarters and command on the 30th of June."

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a master remedy for all ailments of the bowels. One dose always cures. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

SPORTING.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Kowloon Cricket Club were at home on Saturday when the prizes won in the Tennis and Golf Competitions were presented. The Band of the 74th Punjab was in attendance and a very pleasant afternoon was spent. A feature of the afternoon's entertainment was an American tennis tournament in which twenty players took part.

Mr. Wolff, the Vice-President, distributed the prizes after Mr. Wolff had made a little speech in which he referred with much satisfaction to the success of the competitions and the Club's activities generally.

The Prize List was as follows:

GOING - Pool, 1914-15. Presented by Messrs. Elson and Haigh won by Mr. A. B. Bryson.

CAPTAIN'S CUP, presented by Messrs. Atkinson and Mead. Won by Mr. K. McLennan, with Mr. J. P. Robinson second.

ENTRANCE CUP, presented by Messrs. Savage and Jack. Won by Mr. K. McLennan, with Mr. A. Bryson second.

STEIN CUP, presented by Mr. A. L. Stein. Won by Mr. K. McLennan, with Mr. G. H. May second.

BONNIE TROPHY, presented by Messrs. Ferguson and McLennan. Won by Mr. G. H. May.

FAREWELL CUP, presented by members on leave. Won by Captain Liddell, with Mr. K. McLennan second.

PREMIER CUP, presented by Captain Fitzsimon. Won by Messrs. McLennan and Mackenzie, with Messrs. Fie and Abraham second.

MOONRAKER'S CUP, presented by Messrs. May and Page. Second prize presented by Mr. Chapman. Won by Mr. K. McLennan, with Mr. A. G. Fie second.

BIRCHIE CUP, presented by Captain Ritchie. Won by Messrs. Bryson and Wilson; Messrs. Mackenzie and Knapton second.

EMPIRE DAY GOLF CLUB. Conventions won by Mr. K. McLennan, Mr. Fie second.

EMPIRE DAY TENNIS COMPETITION. Won by Mr. P. R. Wolff, with Captain Liddell second.

EMPIRE DAY TENNIS HIDDEN NUMBER. Won by Mr. K. McLennan.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

CHAMPIONSHIP. Mr. K. McLennan, winner of the Dr. Forsyth trophy, for the second year in succession. Captain Hamilton, challenger, and Mr. B. D. Evans runner-up.

HANDICAP SINGLES. "A" class. Winner, Captain Hamilton. Col. Watson runner-up.

HANDICAP SINGLES. "B" class. Winner, Mr. N. J. Austin. Mr. M. L. Raitley runner-up.

SIXTEEN PARS. Winner, Dr. Forsyth. Woods and Mr. S. E. Green. Col. Chapman and Mr. R. H. Liddell runner-up.

DRIVING. Winner, Mr. R. H. Liddell.

An Unhygienic Mouth
is a standing menace to health.

PYORRHOCIDE
POWDER

promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an incipient pyorrhoeal nature. It is medicated with Dental toothpaste, especially in the treatment of such bleeding, swollen gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease)
Correct and prevent pyorrhoeal conditions by using PYORRHOCIDE regularly every day as a dentifrice. PYORRHOCIDE is a tooth and mouth cleanser of high efficiency and is soothing and healing to the oral tissues.

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HONGKONG.

SPORTING.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Kowloon Cricket Club were at home on Saturday when the prizes won in the Tennis and Golf Competitions were presented. The Band of the 74th Punjab was in attendance and a very pleasant afternoon was spent. A feature of the afternoon's entertainment was an American tennis tournament in which twenty players took part.

Mr. Wolff, the Vice-President, distributed the prizes after Mr. Wolff had made a little speech in which he referred with much satisfaction to the success of the competitions and the Club's activities generally.

The Prize List was as follows:

GOING - Pool, 1914-15. Presented by Messrs. Elson and Haigh won by Mr. A. B. Bryson.

CAPTAIN'S CUP, presented by Messrs. Atkinson and Mead. Won by Mr. K. McLennan, with Mr. J. P. Robinson second.

ENTRANCE CUP, presented by Messrs. Savage and Jack. Won by Mr. K. McLennan, with Mr. A. Bryson second.

STEIN CUP, presented by Mr. A. L. Stein. Won by Mr. K. McLennan, with Mr. G. H. May second.

BONNIE TROPHY, presented by Messrs. Ferguson and McLennan. Won by Mr. G. H. May.

FAREWELL CUP, presented by members on leave. Won by Captain Liddell, with Mr. K. McLennan second.

PREMIER CUP, presented by Captain Fitzsimon. Won by Messrs. McLennan and Mackenzie, with Messrs. Fie and Abraham second.

MOONRAKER'S CUP, presented by Messrs. May and Page. Second prize presented by Mr. Chapman. Won by Mr. K. McLennan, with Mr. A. G. Fie second.

BIRCHIE CUP, presented by Captain Ritchie. Won by Messrs. Bryson and Wilson; Messrs. Mackenzie and Knapton second.

EMPIRE DAY GOLF CLUB. Conventions won by Mr. K. McLennan, Mr. Fie second.

EMPIRE DAY TENNIS COMPETITION. Won by Mr. P. R. Wolff, with Captain Liddell second.

EMPIRE DAY TENNIS HIDDEN NUMBER. Won by Mr. K. McLennan.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

CHAMPIONSHIP. Mr. K. McLennan, winner of the Dr. Forsyth trophy, for the second year in succession. Captain Hamilton, challenger, and Mr. B. D. Evans runner-up.

HANDICAP SINGLES. "A" class. Winner, Captain Hamilton. Col. Watson runner-up.

HANDICAP SINGLES. "B" class. Winner, Mr. N. J. Austin. Mr. M. L. Raitley runner-up.

SIXTEEN PARS. Winner, Dr. Forsyth. Woods and Mr. S. E. Green. Col. Chapman and Mr. R. H. Liddell runner-up.

DRIVING. Winner, Mr. R. H. Liddell.

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

MATCHES PLAYED LAST SATURDAY.

This match was played on the Police Grounds at Happy Valley and resulted in a win for the Police by 8 points.

Police v. Tai Koo. Rink 1.

Police: Grant, McDonald, G. Watt, Gerrard (Skip). 20 points.

Tai Koo: Mohr, Weir, Drummond, Hamilton (Skip). 16 points.

Police v. Tai Koo. Rink 2.

Police: Davitt, Cooper, Kent,

SHARE REPORT

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?
HAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
 Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed
 in your hand luggage when going on a
 journey. Change of water, diet and
 climate all tend to produce bowels
 trouble, and this medicine cannot be
 taken off board the train or steamer
 ship, save much suffering and incon-
 venience if you have it handy. For sale
 by Chemists and Storekeepers.

IPPINES ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA
Via PORT DARWIN & NEW
GUINEA Via THURSDAY ISLAND.
Taiwan, at 11 a.m., on Saturday,
the 18th Aug.
IPPINES ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA,
TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND &
NEW GUINEA Via THURSDAY
ISLAND.
Alb. Mar. 4:30 — — — — — T.

meter	20.85	298.7	29.84	
temperature	85	77	82	7
humidity	68	93	76	
condition of				depression
and	SW	NW	SW	Sea
direction of				boiler
pressure	C	S	S	
phase	0	0	0	F
percentage	0.00	0.00	0.71	to C

Open air temperature on the site at
last Open air temperature on the day

I. F. Sullivan Director
Langston Observatory Aug 7, 1914

T. F. CLAYTON

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